FACTS ON FILE
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Week in Headlines

International

USSR's Kozlov announced USSR would accept Berlin settlement only on Soviet terms.
U.S. jets shifted from France to Britain & W. Germany.
Ben-Gurion resigned as Israeli premier over German arms deal.
U.S. resumed aid to UAR.

United States

President vetoed housing bill.
Senate committee probed Hoffa, alleged Teamsters corruption.
Public debt limit raised, high corporation & excise tax rates continued for another year.
Controversy raged over art for U.S.'s Moscow exhibit.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Kozlov Warns on Berlin. Soviet First Deputy Premier Frol R. Kozlov asserted July 2 in Washington that the USSR would accept a Berlin settlement only on the basis of its proposals for creation of a free city of West Berlin. He threatened that "force will be met with force if war is unleashed" over the Berlin dispute.

In a nationally televised address to a joint Washington luncheon of the Natl. Press Club & Overseas Writers, Kozlov warned that Russia would sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany if the West refused to accept one of 2 alternative Soviet plans: (1) an independent West Berlin or (2) an 18-month interim status for the city to let an all-German committee plan German reunification.

Kozlov rejected Western assertions that the Soviet Berlin proposals were an "ultimatum" advanced with "aggressive intentions." Kozlov conceded that he had brought "no new proposals" to Washington for negotiation.

Citing the USSR's huge human & material losses during World War II and its postwar effort to rebuild & attain the world's highest standard of living, Kozlov denied that it was possible "for a people & a Govt. who pursue such grand aims to contemplate war." "We are," he said, "building a new society, and we believe it will be the most just social order on earth. But we . . . do not intend to foist this social order by force upon anybody."

Among Soviet proposals renewed by Kozlov as basic to a lasting East-West settlement: the withdrawal of Soviet troops from East Germany, Poland & Hungary, "provided the Western powers . . . withdraw their troops from . . . West Germany & their other allies in Europe"; the prohibition & elimination of nuclear weapons & "considerable reductions of conventional armaments"; "abolition of the existing military groupings," or "conclusion of a nonaggression pact between NATO & the Warsaw Treaty organization."

Kozlov on U.S. Tour. Kozlov flew to Sacramento & San Francisco, Calif. July 3 to begin a tour of American cities. In an impromptu press conference held aboard his chartered DC-7, Kozlov told newsmen: (1) he favored the doctrine of "separate roads to socialism" as advanced by Soviet Premier Khrushchev in 1955; (2) national Communist parties were linked only by their common belief in Marxism; none, including the U.S. CP, were dominated by the USSR, which "has never interfered in the internal affairs of even the smallest country, let alone of such a mighty country as the [U.S.]"; (3) charges that the USSR had discriminated against Jews and closed synagogues* were "a slander on the Soviet Union"; Jews occupy "their worthy place in [Soviet] society" & "live a much better life in the Soviet Union than they do in Israel." [See p. 205B1]

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MIDDLE EAST

Ben-Gurion Resigns. David Ben-Gurion, 73, resigned July 5 as Israeli Premier after leftist members of his 4-party coalition cabinet opposed him when the Knesset (Parlt.), in a confidence vote, upheld his Govt.'s sale of arms to West Germany. Ben-Gurion remained as premier of a caretaker cabinet.

The cabinet crisis began with the publication by Israeli newspapers June 25 of reports from the West German weekly newsmagazine Der Speigel that Israel had contracted to sell 250,000 grenade launchers worth £6 million Israeli ($3.3 million) to West Germany. The West German Defense Ministry confirmed June 26 that it had contracted in March to buy 250,000 mortar shells from Soltam, Ltd., an Israeli Govt.-owned arms firm in Haifa. Israeli defense officials refused to state whether the contract was for shells or grenade launchers.

The projected West German arms sale was attacked June 26 by most Israeli newspapers and by the leftist Mapam & Ahdut Avodah parties, each of which held 2 seats in the Ben-Gurion Cabinet. Opposition to the deal stemmed from the feeling that it was improper for Israel to supply arms to Germany, which had put to death 6 million Jews.

Ben-Gurion asserted June 26 that Israel would fulfill the arms contract despite opposition by the Mapam & Ahdut Avodah parties, which, he said, had joined in unanimous cabinet approval of the sale in Dec. 1958. Ben-Gurion told newsmen that the sale would cement Israeli economic, political & military ties with West Germany. "I distinguish," he said, "between the Germany of yesterday & the Germany of today." He informed a Cabinet meeting June 29 that he would resign unless Mapam & Ahdut Avodah ministers quit the Cabinet or supported the arms deal in the Knesset. The cabinet formally rejected Mapam & Ahdut Avodah demands for cancellation of the sale June 30.

The Knesset voted July 1 by 57-45 (6 abstentions) to approve the arms sale, with Mapam & Ahdut Avodah deputies voting against the sale. Ben-Gurion charged that the 2 parties sought to capitalize upon anti-German feeling to bolster their positions in the next general elections. Mapam & Ahdut Avodah deputies had joined most Knesset groups in rejecting a Communist non-confidence motion against the arms sale June 30 by 57-5 (37 abstentions).

Ben-Gurion resigned July 5 after unsuccessful efforts to force the resignation of the dissident leftist ministers and to win the support of center & conservative parties for their participation in a new coalition cabinet or support for a minority cabinet based on his Mapai (Labor) Party. He agreed to Pres. Itzhak Ben-Zvi's request that he & his ministers remain as a caretaker cabinet, although he announced that he would begin a "working vacation" July 7 and named Finance Min. Levi Eshkol to serve as acting premier. [See pp. 24G2, 5D2; Vol. XVIII, 5D2; XVII, 418C2]

In a Tel Aviv interview July 3, Ben-Gurion defended the arms sale as a "vital necessity . . . for the state's security." He asserted that "those [Germans] who carried out the holocaust & those with whom we are in contact now are different persons." "There is," he said, "no Nazi regime" in Germany, nor was one likely to recur. He asserted that he

* Contained in a letter to the N.Y. Times July 2 from Donald Harrington & John Haynes Holmes, N.Y. clergymen, and Norman Thomas, U.S. Socialist leader. Pres. Joachim Prinz of the American Jewish Congress made public July 4 photographic evidence that Jewish synagogues had been closed in nearly all Soviet cities except Moscow, Leningrad & Kiev. Those cities had been cited by Koslov as offering examples that Soviet Jews were "free in the practice of their religion."

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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was "in favor" of the establishment of West German diplomatic ties.

(West German officials said July 7 that Bonn had informed the Arab states that it had bought the Israeli shells because they were of good quality & 30% cheaper than those offered by other suppliers. West Germany offered to buy Arab arms on the same competitive basis.)

(Avraham Harman, former Israeli consul in New York & member of the Israeli UN delegation, was appointed July 2 to succeed Abba Eban as Israeli ambassador to the U.S.) [See p. 70F2]

U.S. Renews UAR Aid. The U.S. Embassy in Cairo disclosed July 1 that an agreement had been signed for the resumption of U.S. economic & technical aid to the UAR (suspended since the 1956 Suez crisis). The agreement, as outlined by the Embassy July 3, provided for $8,418,000 in aid to be spent as follows: $2.3 million for the purchase of newsprint formerly obtained from the USSR; $2.5 million for the purchase of diesel locomotives; $3 million for tallow, used in the Middle East for soap & candles; $193,000 for services of a U.S. highway engineering team; $66,300 for civil aviation studies abroad; $239,000 for rental of computers for a 1960 UAR census.

(No new U.S. economic aid had been granted the UAR since the 1956 Suez crisis although the U.S. had released aid funds frozen during the crisis, had given the UAR $1.7 million for land reclamation & had sold the UAR $48 million worth of surplus foods in 1958.) [See pp. 159B2, 142G2; Vol. XVIII, 423B1, 146F1]

Nasser Pledges Gains. A program of "radical change" to lead the United Arab Republic toward a "cooperative socialist & democratic society" was promised July 2 by Pres. Nasser.

In an interview in the Cairo newspaper Al Ahram, Nasser declared that the National Union, the UAR's integrated political front, would fix radical social policies for the UAR Govt. Nasser said that the UAR would work to raise national income, eliminate class strife & provide "bread for all" as "the inevitable prelude to liberty for all." He conceded that his free officers' clique, not understanding the Egyptian revolution which they had started in 1952, had erred in installing a cabinet of civilian holdovers who did not believe in the need for an Egyptian social revolution.

8 million UAR citizens voted July 8 to elect 29,919 local National Union delegates in Egypt & 10,937 delegates in Syria. The National Union, described by UAR officials as a "school for democracy" & an attempt to generate mass support for the Nasser regime, would elect district & regional councils and a general congress, which would aid in formation of a UAR Parliament. [See p. 190E3; Vol. XVIII, 323A1]

Suez Blockade Talks. UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld visited Cairo June 30-July 1 in an effort to persuade UAR leaders to end or to relax their refusal to permit Israeli owned or chartered vessels through the Suez Canal. Hammarskjöld, who conferred July 1 with Pres. Nasser & UAR Foreign Min. Mahmoud Fawzi, was said to have urged unsuccessfully that the Intl. Court of Justice be permitted to rule on whether the Danish freighter Inger Toft, detained in Port Said since May 21, should be permitted to carry its Israeli cargo through the canal. [See pp. 190C2, 106E3]

The Egyptian War Prize Comm., meeting in Alexandria, ruled June 25 that the UAR's seizure of an Israeli cargo from the Liberian freighter Kapitan Manolis was legal. It denied claims that the Ceylon-bound vessel's cargo from the Liberian freighter Ceylonese property. [See p. 90F3]

(Nasser decreed formation June 22 of a Supreme Planning Com. for Palestine to draft UAR "policy regarding the Palestine problem." The group was headed by UAR Vice Pres. Abdel Hakim Amer.)

Iraqi Reds Curbed. Communist-led paramilitary units of the Iraqi Popular Resistance Forces were ordered disarmed June 26 and were placed under direct Army control July 5.

The subordination of the leftist militia to Army control was announced by Premier Abdul Karim Kassem at a Baghdad rally of the resistance force July 5. Kassem had ordered the militia deprived of its arms & patrol activities in Baghdad on grounds that regular Iraqi security forces now were strong enough to defend the revolutionaly regime.

Kassem also warned Communists July 5 to abandon their efforts to form a popular front with other Iraqi leftists. He reiterated that partisan political activities should await the end of Iraq's "transitional period." Communists had announced formation June 29 of a United National Front with the National Democratic & Kurdish Democratic Parties, reportedly in renewed efforts to force Kassem to admit Communists to the Iraqi Cabinet. [See pp. 174G1, 166A-C3, 142A-B3]

(Iraqi spokesmen in Cairo disclosed June 27 that Iraq had ended its three-month boycott of Arab League meetings and had invited Pres. Nasser to send a UAR delegation to participate in Baghdad celebrations of the first anniversary of the Iraqi revolt.) [See p. 106B3]

(The Iraqi dinar was unpegged from the British pound June 23 by a British-Iraqi agreement ending Iraq's membership in the sterling area.)

Yemen Attacks Charged. Yemeni spokesmen in Cairo charged July 5 that British planes had bombed the Beida area of Yemen & that British-led troops had made a "heavy attack" at El Daleh, in Yemen near the Aden border, but had been repelled. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 154E3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

NATO Jets Shifted. The NATO Permanent Council in Paris was informed July 8 that 200 U. S. Air Force jet fighter-bombers based at NATO airfields in France would be transferred to Britain & West Germany.

U.S. Rep.-to-NATO W. Randolph Burgess confirmed that the planes (9 squadrons of F-100 & F-101 jets based at Etain, Toul & Chaumont, in eastern France) had been ordered shifted by Gen. Lauris Norstad, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

British Defense Min. Duncan Sandys told the House of Commons in London July 8 that Britain had granted permission for some of the jets to be based at U.S. airfields in Britain. West German Defense Ministry officials said July 8 that there was no barrier to transfer of the remaining jets to West German NATO bases.

The decision to remove the NATO jets from French bases stemmed from continued French refusal to permit the stockpiling of U.S. nuclear weapons or the construction of missile launching sites on French territory unless France was granted a share in control over the nuclear weapons and an increased role in NATO policies.

U.S. State Dept. officials told the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. July 1 that they had "no intention" of seeking changes in the U.S. Atomic Energy Law to permit nations such as France a greater share in American nuclear secrets or control of American nuclear weapons. The assurances were given to Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.), committee chairman, by Deputy Asst. State Secy. for European Affairs Ivan B. White, Raymond F. Courtney of the State Dept. Office of Disarmament & Atomic Energy and Herbert B. Loper, Special Asst. to the Defense Secy. for Atomic Energy. They were testifying in support of U.S. agreements to share information & limited amounts of nuclear materials with Britain, France, Canada, West Germany, Netherlands, Greece & Turkey. [See p. 159B-C3]

U.S. officials disclosed July 5 that France had been asked to state precisely its demands for a U.S.-British-French directorate for NATO policy & for a share in control of U.S. nuclear weapons assigned to NATO. They reported that a committee consisting of Deputy State Undersecy. Robert Murphy, British Amb.-to-U.S. Sir Harold Caccia & French Amb.-to-U.S. Hervé Alphand would resume talks in Washington on recept of the French reply. France was said to have urged drawing up an agreed list of targets vital to Western security that would merit defense with nuclear weapons. [See pp. 198F2, 191D1]

Mediterranean Pact Asked. French Pres. de Gaulle, who arrived in Italy June 23 for a 5-day state visit, was reported June 24 to have asked Italian Pres. Giovanni Gronchi & Premier Antonio Segni for Italian support in creation of a Western Mediterranean security alliance.

De Gaulle was said to have proposed

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that France, Italy, Spain & Morocco become associated in a defense grouping tied to NATO under French leadership. De Gaulle reportedly urged that Italy participate in current French-West German political consultations and promised that France, soon to test it first nuclear weapon, would safeguard Italian interests with regard to the NATO missile & nuclear-weapon system. He was said to have asked for Italian sympathy with French problems in Algeria and to have offered French investment in Italy's less-developed southern areas.

De Gaulle & Gronchi participated June 24 in ceremonies marking the 100th anniversary of the French-Italian victory against Austria at Magenta & Solferino. In an address at the Solferino battlefield, de Gaulle urged Italian-French action to "fortify their renewed alliance" for the defense of Europe. Gronchi, in a Rome meeting with de Gaulle June 26, asserted that Italy would work for close ties with France but, he indicated, not at the expense of its relations with other NATO nations. A final communiqué issued June 27 expressed Franco-Italian amity but failed to mention the questions of Mediterranean defense, North Africa or French-Italian collaboration in the nuclear arms field.

Pope John XXIII granted de Gaulle a state audience in the Vatican June 27 and expressed full papal support for the new French Republic & its aims. The pope lauded France's "astonishing capacity for recovery in the face of danger" and said that French plans for development of Algeria, the Sahara & Africa were in conformity with church ideals of justice.*

Saar Link Completed. Reunification of the Saar with West Germany was completed July 5 with the reintegration of the state within the West German economy. Customs barriers were removed from the Saar frontier with West Germany and placed 100 miles westward on the Saar border with France. The West German Deutsche mark replaced the French franc. Thousands of trucks crossed the Saar-West German border carrying duty-free West German goods. [See p. 202F1, 31E1; Vol. XVII, 5A3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Housing Bill Vetoed. Pres. Eisenhower vetoed the omnibus housing bill (S57) July 7 as "so excessive in the spending it proposes and so defective in other respects that it would do far more damage than good." He charged that the bill "would be inflationary and therefore an obstacle to constructive progress toward better housing for Americans."

Mr. Eisenhower said he objected to the bill because: (a) it was "extravagant" and would authorize much "needless" spending: (b) its spending authorizations would total "a minimum of $2.2 billion" where the Administration had recommended $810 million; (c) "its authorizations of $900 million for urban renewal—telescoped into 2 years—are excessive"; (d) "even though we have over 100,000 previously authorized public housing units as yet unbuilt, the bill would authorize 190,000 more"; (e) it would authorize direct federal loans for housing for elderly persons "when needs in this area can be adequately met by [federally insured] private funds"; (f) college housing loan authority would be increased and a college classroom-&-facilities program would be started, both at "subsidy interest rates" below "the cost of money to the Treasury"; (g) the "eventual demand" for classroom-&-facilities loans "would reach staggering proportions"; (h) "the bill would tend to substitute federal spending for private investment" and "drive private credit from areas where it is urgently needed"; (i) "the bill places needless limitations on the FHA program and . . . would impair FHA's soundness"; (j) it had "discriminatory & unfair" provisions under which "a few large cities . . . could tie up all the [urban renewal] funds."

The veto message urged passage of the housing proposals the President has made in January.

Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) assailed the veto as "ill-advised," "partisan & political." He said that Congress, in passing the compromise bill, had gone "a long way to try to meet the President" but that Mr. Eisenhower took "an all-or-nothing attitude" and was telling Congress his program "must be accepted without crossing a T or dotting an I." [See 201A-G1, 207B1]

GI Interest Ceiling Up. Pres. Eisenhower June 30 signed a bill (HR-2256) increasing the interest ceiling on Veterans Administration-guaranteed mortgages from 4¾% to 5¼% and providing $100 million more for federal loans for veterans' homes. He said the ceiling should have been raised to 6%. [See p. 191D-E3]

1960 Intervention Barred. Pres. Eisenhower pledged at his July 1 press conference that he would not intervene in any contest for the 1960 GOP Presidential nominaton. While "it would be too much to think that a man's sentiments & ideas were completely neutral," he said, "I certainly shall never, so far as I am able, indicate publicly to anyone, or privately, [any attitude as] to the details of the procedures that will bring about some nominee, because I don't think it is correct or right." He denied any political implication in his choice of Vice Pres. Nixon to open the U.S. exhibit in Moscow. Nixon "just happens to be the Vice President . . . which I think makes him a logical choice," Mr. Eisenhower said. He added that he did not know how anybody "can find any political effect out of such a choice." [See pp. 154B-C3, 153B3]

Inflation a 1960 Issue. Pres. Eisenhower hold reporters July 1 that inflation "certainly" would be an issue in the 1960 election campaign. He said he thought the people "have changed their minds" since 1958, when he had tried to raise the inflation issue but "the decision at the polls" indicated that the people were not "too much concerned with inflation." [See p. 207A2-A3]

CONGRESS

Labor Rackets Inquiry

Hoffa Cut Local's Demand. A trucking association executive told the Select Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Practices in Washington July 7 that Teamsters Bro'hood Pres. James R. Hoffa had tried to make a deal with East Coast employers to get them a cut in a 25¢-an-hour raise being demanded by N.Y. Teamsters Local 807. Joseph M. Adelizzi, managing director of the Empire State Highway Transportation Association, made the charge. He testified that Hoffa had approached them through intermediaries in 1954, when Hoffa headed the Central States Teamsters Conference. Adelizzi said Local 807's chief, Thomas Hickey, had blocked Hoffa, had held out for the full demand and had won it. Adelizzi agreed with committee counsel Robert F. Kennedy's statement that the employers had refused "the bait" of Hoffa's low offer for fear it would enable Hoffa's alleged backers, "the underworld & the mobs, to come in & take over [N.Y.] trucking."

Theodore G. Daly, head of Yonkers (N.Y.) Teamsters Local 445, testified July 7 that Hoffa had blocked a 1958 strike vote of Local 445 & 5 other locals against East Coast carhauling firms with which Hoffa allegedly was friendly. Daly charged that Hoffa had forced his local to accept a contract on the company's terms. Daly told the committee that Patrick J. O'Neill, assistant to the president of the Anchor Motor Freight Line of Cleveland, had said in his presence that "he had Hoffa in his back pocket." O'Neill denied this. [See pp. 207G3-208A1, 184E2-C3, F3]

Hoffa Pressed on Suspensions. Hoffa was unable to explain to the committee June 26 why Pres. Glenn W. Smith & Secy.-Treasurer Hubert L. Boling of Chattanooga Teamsters Local 515 still were receiving union pay although he (Hoffa) had suspended them Aug. 28, 1958 for allegedly using union money to bribe Judge Raulston Schoolfield. Smith, given a 6-month leave of absence with full pay in January, was being sought by the committee for questioning. Boling was in charge of the local. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 316B2]

Hoffa, who expressed surprise on hearing Smith & Boling had evaded their suspension, agreed under committee pressure to see if he could make the suspensions effective and if he could recover the pay Smith had received while away on leave.

Edward Bennett Williams, Teamsters' counsel, clashed with committee counsel Kennedy June 26 after the

* The pope June 26 conferred on de Gaulle the Supreme Order of Christ, created by Pope John XXII in 1319 as the highest Vatican decoration for heads of Catholic nations.

latter charged that "a fraud on the court had been committed in Nov. 1958 when Williams had said in federal court that Smith & Boling had been suspended. Williams insisted that he had not known otherwise.

Martin F. O'Donoghue, chairman of the court-appointed Teamsters monitors, wrote Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate committee July 3 to ridicule Hoffa's surprise on learning of Smith's & Boling's evasion of suspension. O'Donoghue said he would bring Hoffa's & Williams' remarks to the attention of U.S. District Judge F. Dickinson Letts. He cited 5 instances in which the evasions of suspension had been raised since March & 2 additional instances to demonstrate that Williams had known of the situation.

Hoffa was questioned June 26 about Samuel Goldstein, president of N.Y. Teamsters Local 239, who was drawing $20,800 a year although he had been in jail for more than 3 months for bribery. Hoffa also was asked what action he would take against 20 Teamsters officials who had invoked the 5th Amendment June 25-26. His attitude seemed to be that nothing should be done. He insisted that union members had the right to elect anybody they pleased and to spend dues for their defense when they were accused of crimes. He assailed "class legislation" that would bar ex-convicts from union posts while ex-convict employers could bargain with the Teamsters and while ex-convicts had been elected to Congress.

Among Teamsters officials who invoked the 5th Amendment June 25: Goldstein, who appeared under guard; Joseph D'Auria & John Spada, who were accused of having been put on N.Y. Local 239's payroll as organizers for the sole purpose of passing on their $175 weekly salaries & $25-a-week expense drawings to Anthony (Tony Ducks) Corallo, who had resigned as Local 239 vice president under fire from the committee; Theodore R. Cozza, shop steward for Pittsburgh Teamsters Local 211, which delivers the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, who had received $75,925 as salary & $24,279 as truck rental from the paper in 9½ years to prevent labor trouble (William J. Poch, the paper's business manager, testified June 25 that Cozza "did little work," had been kept on the payroll to avoid labor trouble and was dismissed in May after there had been a strike); Harry Gross, head of Miami Teamsters Local 320 (Kennedy said he financed his local with $3,000 a month from the Teamsters international); Joseph Blumetti of Youngstown (O.) Local 410, whose record included a white slavery sentence, who was questioned unsuccessfully about a local election in which Hoffa had declared all Blumetti's opponents ineligible; Joseph De Grandis, president of N.Y. Local 266; Henry Di Roma, a N.Y. Local 805 trustee, who had served terms for murder & for selling heroin; Branch Wainwright, business agent of Springfield (Mo.) Local 245.

Among Teamsters officials who invoked the 5th Amendment June 26: John McNamara, secretary-treasurer of N.Y. Teamsters Local 808; John O'Rourke, chairman of the N.Y. Joint Council of Teamsters; William Presser, chairman of the Ohio Council of Teamsters.

(Edward McCormick & Michael Clements testified June 26 that Clements & a slate of anti-McNamara candidates had won a majority of seats on Local 808's executive board in a Dec. 1958 election but that McNamara did not let them offer motions and claimed to have no money to pay Clements' salary as a business agent despite Clements' election to the post.)

(Charles R. Obermeyer, business manager of the Detroit Times, testified June 26 that Secy.-Treasurer Joseph Prebenda of Teamsters Local 372 had been kept on the payroll for 5 years "to avoid any trouble" but did little or no work. Prebenda denied this and insisted that he did some work for the paper every day. According to the committee, the newspaper had paid him $36,022 in wages & $12,701 in truck rental in 5 years.)

N.J. Prosecutor Got $14,000. Walter A. Dorn, president of the Dorn Transportation Co., testified July 6 that he had paid $14,000 in "retainers" to Michael G. Communale, 53, an assistant Hudson County (N.J.) prosecutor, to "avoid trouble" with the Teamsters. Dorn said he had paid Communale $200 a month from Aug. 1953 to June 1959 on the demand of Anthony Provenzano, head of Hoboken (N.J.) Teamsters Local 560 & of N.J. Teamsters Joint Council 73. Dorn testified that he had put Communale on his payroll as a lawyer, that he had not known Communale was a prosecutor, that he had never seen or spoken to Communale and that Communale had done nothing to earn the money.

Communale admitted to the committee July 7 that he had received the money but denied that it was a pay-off for "labor peace." He conceded that he had done nothing for the money but said he had considered it "advance fees for any services I might have been called upon to perform." He denied passing on any money to union officials. Communale said Provenzano had nothing to do with getting him the Dorn payments, as far as he (Communale) knew. Instead, Communale testified, the Dorn business was brought to him by the late Orestes Ciccarrelli, a disbarred lawyer, whom he had kept in his office "out of charity, mercy & sympathy—& also for economic reasons." (Hudson County Prosecutor Lawrence A. Whipple announced July 7 that Communale was "fired" as a result of this testimony.)

Dorn testified July 6 that Provenzano had demanded $5,000 from him in 1952 but had accepted $1,500 at meetings at which Tony (3-Finger) Castellito, Local 560 business agent, sometimes had been present. Provenzano & Castellito invoked the 5th Amendment July 6 in refusing to testify about the alleged shake-down or other alleged union abuses. (Provenzano relied on the 5th Amendment in refusing to admit that he & 12 other Local 560 officers got $19,300 & a new Cadillac each from the local annually or that the 12 were the sole beneficiaries of a pension fund financed principally by assessments on members.)

Arthur Pitman, president of a trucking firm (the Pitman Co.), testified July 6 that "Tony Pro" (Provenzano) had demanded $5,000 from him in 1953 "if you want to stay in business" and had shaken him down for $2,500.

Carl A. Helm, retired owner of the defunct L & H Transportation Co., testified July 6 that John Conlin, then Local 560 president, had shaken him down for $300 a month in 1947-48. Helm said the payments were made by an employe named William Jacobson to a man known only as "Tony." Jacobson, invoking the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions, said he expected "to be in this business for some years to come" and "there might be some retaliation." He refused to admit saying to a committee investigator that "I was told if I ever . . . talk I'd be cut up in little pieces." (Kennedy said Conlin had announced plans to retire as national Teamsters first vice president and to recommend Provenzano as his successor.)

Indiana Prosecutor Accused. Metro Holovachka refused to tell the Senate committee June 8 how he had obtained $327,724 in cash that had passed through his hands since 1951 while he was either prosecutor or deputy prosecutor of Lake County, Ind. (near Chi-

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

	June	June 1958	Fiscal 1959	Fiscal 1958
Net deposits	**$11,136,548,343**	**$11,778,863,967**	**$81,611,694,220**	**$82,093,702,765**
Indiv. income taxes:				
Withheld	2,085,365,889	2,093,553,082	29,042,524,134	27,162,543,533
Other	1,641,051,190	1,695,877,110	11,715,881,702	11,581,022,887
Corp. income taxes	4,763,599,448	5,934,982,219	18,058,038,614	20,628,482,409
Excise taxes	967,404,073	94,057,354	10,815,896,669	10,780,873,053
Estate & gift taxes	104,174,636	99,540,830	1,354,124,892	1,415,247,524
Customs	91,560,709	66,746,804	967,701,969	797,044,284
Net withdrawals	**$8,692,677,105**	**$7,810,910,848**	**$94,041,924,036**	**$83,188,037,485**
Military (net)	3,509,729,274	3,651,840,998	41,196,238,676	39,854,915,097
Foreign aid	319,372,623	344,104,603	3,651,858,398	3,877,813,935
Veterans	484,246,895	463,587,225	5,189,714,755	5,067,744,009
Int. on pub. debt	560,350,169	748,323,126	5,604,004,512	5,837,640,297
Increase in pub. debt	.....	690,677,061	8,362,689,332	5,816,045,849
Decrease in pub. debt	1,597,033,028	.....	.....	.....

Gross public debt & guaranteed obligations $284,816,926,228 (including $284,398,474,090 subject to statutory limitation); last year $276,444,438,345.81
Gold reserve $19,704,361,919; year ago $21,355,976,523
Treasury balance $5,350,391,763.15; last year $9,749,102,977.80

cago) at a salary that never exceeded $12,000 annually. Holovachka, avoiding the 5th Amendment, said the committee was exceeding its authority and had no constitutional right to invade his privacy. He said he was under no obligation to tell the source of his income, but he denied that any of it had come from pinball operators for allowing them to operate or for giving them a monopoly.

Committee counsel Kennedy had said June 1 that vice & gambling rackets had been allowed to operate in Lake County and that 6 or 8 county officials were suspected of collusion with Chicago gangsters. Pinball operators George Welbourn & Steven D. Sohacki invoked the 5th Amendment June 4 in refusing to tell the committee whether they had paid Holovachka to let them monopolize gambling there. Walter Gogle Jr., Harold Anderson & Edward S. Ryder, employes of Welbourn & Sohacki, invoked the 5th Amendment in refusing to tell whether they had turned over pinball proceeds to Holovachka. [See pp. 117B1-118B1]

Holovachka announced his resignation June 14 but denied any wrongdoing. He accused the committee of "character assassination" & "smearing our community." (Deputy Controller Rocco Schiralli of Gary, who had disappeared when Senate probers sought him, resigned June 21.)

Sam Giancanna, described as chief of Lake County rackets, invoked the 5th Amendment June 9.

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Art-for-Moscow Dispute. Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee told the House June 3 that a quick check of 67 artists whose works had been chosen for an American exhibit in Moscow had turned up 34 with "records of affiliation with Communist fronts & causes." The records of 12 "appear to be relatively inconsequential," Walter said, but a "routine check" showed that the other 22 "have a minimum of 465 connections with Communist fronts & causes."

Walter reported that the 22 suspect artists included: Max Weber, "publicly identified as a Communist Party member"; Jack Levine, "affiliated with at least 21 Communist fronts & causes," whose painting "Welcome Home," being sent to Moscow, had been praised by the Communist newspaper The Worker "as a picture of a stuffed-shirt American general"; 3 artists who "have been connected with Communist Party schools"; 5 who "publicly recommended the election of known Communists to public office"; 8 who "have been members of the Communist John Reed Clubs"; 4 who "defended Stalin's bloody Moscow purge trials of the late 1930s"; many who had contributed to known Communist publications &/or causes.

The art works were for an exhibit to be opened by Vice Pres. Nixon. The U.S. Information Agency said June 3 that the State & Commerce Departments had directed the 4-man panel charged with selecting works for the exhibit to choose "solely" on the basis of artistic merit and had decided against "any attempt at censorship." The panel was headed by Franklin C. Watkins, art instructor at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. The panel's other members: Lloyd Goodrich, director of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York; Henry Radford Hope, chairman of the Fine Arts Department of the University of Indiana and editor of the College Art Journal; Theodore Roszak, sculptor on the staff of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y.

Walter & his committee began hearings on the issue July 1. He revealed July 2 that 2 artists represented in the exhibit, Ben Shahn of Roosevelt, N. J., & Philip Evergood of Oxford, Conn., had invoked the 5th Amendment at the first session in refusing to tell whether they had been CP members.

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference July 1 that "I am not going to be the censor myself for the art that has already gone there" but that "I think I might have something to say, if we have another exhibit," about selection "methods" or "juries." He said "possibly there ought to be one or 2 people that, like most of us here, say we are not too certain exactly what art is but we know what we like & what America likes. What America likes is after all some of the things that ought to be shown. . . . Unfortunately, and it seems strange, all of the editorial opinion I have seen on this is defending the committee very strenuously, and so I don't know what's right." The President pointed out that "art is a relatively minor sector" of the exhibit. As for Levine's "Welcome Home," he said "it looks like a lampoon more than art."

The 4-man selection panel, in an open telegram to the President July 2, lauded him for refusing to censor the exhibit and defended their selections as "the broadest, most representative exhibition of American art of the last 30 years ever sent abroad by our government." "This exhibition is not Communistic, negative or un-American" but represents "the best & most vital aspects of American art of our time," the telegram said.

The exhibit was defended by other leaders in modern art but assailed by such foes of "modernistic art" as Wheeler Williams, sculptor & president of the American Artists Professional League, who denounced it before the committee July 1 as "childish doodles," a "discredit" to the U.S.

The USIA announced July 7 that, in deference to Pres. Eisenhower's views, 25 or 30 paintings by pre-World War I American artists would be added to the exhibit to lend "perspective." The USIA denied that Mr. Eisenhower had ordered this.

Debt Limit Raised. A bill (HR7749) increasing the temporary national debt limit to $295 billion & the permanent limit to $285 billion was passed by Senate voice vote June 25 and signed by the President June 30. [See p. 201G1-A2]

Tax Rates Continued. A compromise bill (HR7523) to continue corporation & excise taxes at current rates for another year was accepted by House voice vote & 57-35 Senate vote (32 R. & 25 D. vs. 35 D.) June 29 and signed by the President June 30. The Senate had voted June 25 by 47-31 (44 D. & 3 R. vs. 24 R. & 7 D.) to repeal the special income tax credit on stock dividends and by 52-26 to discontinue the 10% federal tax on travel, but both proposals, in a bill adopted by 79-9 Senate vote June 26, were dropped in joint conference. [See p. 192B1]

FOREIGN

Canada

Queen in Chicago. Continuing their royal tour of Canada, Queen Elizabeth & Prince Philip of Britain visited Chicago July 6 for a 13-hour tour of the city with Mayor Richard J. Daly & Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois. It was the last U.S. stop planned for the current royal tour and the first visit to Chicago by a reigning British sovereign. Accompanied by Canadian Prime Min. John G. Diefenbaker & British Amb.-to-U.S. Sir Harold Caccia, the queen arrived from Canada via the Straits of Mackinac & Lake Michigan aboard the royal yacht Britannia. She toured Chicago landmarks and told a luncheon in her honor that the newly-opened St. Lawrence Seaway would be a new bond between Canada & the U.S. and Britain & the American Midwest.

The queen had addressed a Canada-wide radio-TV audience from Ottawa June 1 (Canada's 92d Dominion Day), then toured southern Ontario en route to board the Britannia July 4 for the trip to Chicago. Stopping in Toronto July 3, Philip angered Canadian temperance leaders by reportedly urging Ontario legislators to change their "old fashioned & obsolete liquor laws." [See pp. 206F1, 202F2]

Economics. A U.S.-Canadian oil consortium (Home Oil Co., Ltd., Signal Oil & Gas Co., Kern County Land Co., Alimenex, Ltd., & United Oils, Ltd.) announced agreement July 5 for joint exploitation of 1,224,050 acres of untested oil & gas lands in Canada's Northwest Territory. [See p. 143G2]

Canada's consumer price index, based on 1949 prices, rose 0.9 in May to 125.9, the Bureau of Statistics reported July 3.

Crawford Gordan, Canadian industrialist, resigned July 2 as president & general manager of A. V. Roe Canada, Ltd., & as chairman of the Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., Ltd., due to a policy dispute. [See p. 69G2]

Defense. 8 RCAF fighter squadrons assigned to NATO would be re-equipped with 200 U.S.-built Lockheed F-104G jet interceptors purchased at a cost of $300 million, Defense Min. George Pearkes announced July 2. [See p. 146G2]

Indonesia

Sukarno Assumes Power. Pres. Sukarno assumed near-dictatorial powers in Indonesia July 5 when the 1945 constitution was reinstated.

Decrees read by Sukarno from the steps of the Presidential Freedom Palace in Jakarta (1) dissolved the Indonesian Constituent Assembly, which had refused to vote for reinstatement of the 1945 constitution, and (2) replaced the 1950 provisional constitution with the 1945 charter. Sukarno declared that he acted only after a majority of Assembly members had boycotted sessions and "it was no longer possible for the Constituent Assembly to conclude the task entrusted to it." Sukarno said that his action was the "only way possible to save the state" and had the "support of the majority of the Indonesian people."

Sukarno said that he would name a new Provisional People's Consultative Assembly made up of Parliament members & representatives of regional & functional groups. The 1945 constitution concentated all executive & cabinet powers in the president and made him accountable only to the Consultative Assembly, which was required to meet at least once every 5 years. The constitution gave Sukarno full legislative powers, subject to Parliamentary approval.

An order of the day issued July 5 by Lt. Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, Army chief of staff, called on Indonesia's armed forces to obey the Sukarno decrees. The decrees were said to have been issued only after Nasution & other military leaders had assured Sukarno of their support.

Sukarno confirmed July 6 that he would become both chief of state & head of the government under the revived 1945 constitution. However, he declared, "I'm not a dictator & I will have many consultations about everything." Sukarno told a Jakarta news conference that he would direct policy according to the wishes of the Consultative Assembly & a Supreme Advisory Group provided for by the revolutionary 1945 constitution.

(Nationalist & Communist newspapers generally approved Sukarno's action July 6. Moslem newspapers expressed opposition. The Jakarta press was reported to be under censorship.)

Sukarno accepted the resignation July 6 of Premier Djuanda but ordered him to remain as caretaker premier until formation of a new cabinet. [See pp. 210A3, 203B1, 177F2]

Soviet Union

Modern Industry Planned. An extraordinary plenary session of the Communist Party Central Com., held in Moscow June 24-29, ordered Soviet economic planners to submit detailed programs by Sept. 1 for the modernization of Soviet industry required to meet 7-year-plan goals.

Resolutions approved by the plenum & made public in a communiqué June 30 proclaimed the following program for elimination of waste & inefficiency and construction of a modern Soviet industrial system: (1) technical progress and "material stimulus" for higher production; (2) "the reconstruction & development of existing enterprises" and "more effective use of capital investment" (investments for modernization were said to renew themselves 2½ times faster than investments in new plant); (3) "integrated mechanization & automation of production" as the key to increased output (50% of the USSR's labor force was said to be engaged in "ancillary work," 65% of construction workers in "manual work" & 25% of all Soviet workers in "poorly mechanized loading & unloading"); (4) specialization & cooperation to create "new economic links" among the USSR's industrial regions and suppress regional "parochialism"; (5) an increased "role for science in technical progress" with elimination of duplication & waste in research; (6) improved CP control of the Soviet economy & executive decisions, with the replacement by "younger experts" of "leaders who have stopped growing."

The Central Com. warned that officials failing to carry out the new industrial program would be "severely punished." It ordered the USSR's State Planning Comm. & other industrial agencies to submit within 3 to 6 months "new proposals for improving financial controls in industry & construction" and "designs of new machinery & of new equipment for mass production." It appealed to "workers, collective farmers, the . . . intelligentsia & all working people of the Soviet Union to give more self-sacrificing work . . ."

Soviet Premier Khrushchev told the Central Com. plenum June 29 (speech published July 2) that the USSR's industrial production had increased by 11% in the first 5 months of 1959. But, Khrushchev warned, Soviet industrial successes were endangered by waste, low productivity, "arbitrary use of capital investment & material resources for local needs," "shortcomings in the engineering industry" & bureaucracy. Khrushchev charged that Soviet industrial managers (nachalstvo) had protected themselves from criticism & change. He warned that party organizations would be ordered to check on the performance of leading personnel.

(At a Kremlin meeting July 7 with 7 visiting U.S. governors,* Khrushchev asserted that the U.S. was a "big rich & strong country and we want to be like you." But he charged that the U.S. was "selfish" in its antagonism toward Soviet industrial progress.) [See pp. 171F2, 163G3, 120F3, 46F2, 25C2]

West Germany

Luebke Elected President. Agri. Min. Heinrich Luebke, 64, was elected July 1 to succeed Theodor Heuss, 75, for a 5-year term as West German president.

Luebke, Christian Dem. Union candidate, was elected with 526 votes to 486 for Carlo Schmid, Social Democrat, & 99 for Max Becker, Free Democrat, on the 2d ballot of a special electoral college meeting in West Berlin. 22 members abstained & 5 were absent from the 2d ballot.

The 1,038-member electoral college was composed of all members of the Federal Parliament & an equal number of representatives from the 11 West German states & West Berlin. The 43 votes cast by West Berlin delegates were counted integrally despite requests made June 29 by the U.S., Britain & France for separate tallying of the Berlin votes as in the 1954 Presidential election.

The West Berlin election had been ordered June 19 by Bundestag Pres. Eugen Gerstenmaier against the opposition of Adenauer, who feared that holding the vote in Berlin would complicate current East-West Geneva negotiations on Germany. East Germany had threatened to blockade West Berlin during the election. Soviet protests against holding the election in West Berlin were delivered to the U.S., Britain, France & West Germany June 28 & were rejected by the U.S. the next day.

CDU Revision Set. Plans for reshaping the CDU party structure to prevent a recurrence of the recent Adenauer-Erhard rift over the presidency were announced July 2 by Schleswig Holstein Min. Pres. Kai Uwe von Hassel, a CDU vice chairman. The changes would concentrate additional powers in 2 CDU vice chairmen, making one 2d to the Chancellor with power to convene the party leadership to deal with any CDU crisis. Von Hassel said that the CDU's apparatus had proved "unwieldy & ineffective" during the rift. [See pp. 211F2, 202A1]

Dr. Werner Forssman, 55, winner of the 1956 Nobel Prize for Medicine for contributions to heart disease diagnosis, was ordered dismissed July 6 as chief surgeon by the Dusseldorf Evangelical Hospital. Forssman said that he would sue hospital directors for alleging that he had neglected surgical techniques while devoting himself to urology. [See Vol. XVI, p. 350F3]

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Algeria. Rebel military forces lost 12,878 killed, 5,700 taken prisoner & 1,524 by desertion since Jan. 1, the French Gen. Secretariat for Algerian Affairs reported July 4. Current Algerian rebel strength was estimated as 13,300 regular troops, 8,700 supply & support personnel, 16,000 part-time auxiliaries. Rebel forces were said to have been deprived of experienced leadership by the deaths of 3 of 4 rebel "wilaya" (military district) commanders since Jan. 1. French military successes were credited with reducing rebel military effectiveness to 1954 levels. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 350G1, 269G2, 135B1]

French policy in Algeria was attacked as discredited & sterile July 2 by Jean Amrouche, 55, prominent French writer of Christian Kabyle origin, who had served as French emissary to the rebels in 1958. Amrouche, writing in Le Monde (Paris), charged that the French Army still dictated Algerian policy and had distorted

* Republican Govs. William G. Stratton (Ill.) & Cecil H. Underwood (W.Va.)—2 of the original party of 9—returned to the U.S. July 5 after 11 days in the USSR. [See p. 211F1]

Pres. de Gaulle's cease-fire offer to make it serve as a demand for rebel "military surrender & political submission without conditions." [See p. 186B1]

The death sentences of 2 rebel terrorists who attempted to kill Sahara Min. Jacques Soustelle in 1958 were commuted to life imprisonment by de Gaulle July 2. [See p. 44F2]

Britain. A strike by 100,000 members of 9 unions in the Printing & Kindred Trades Federation closed 1,000 British weeklies & periodicals June 17 and 85 provincial daily newspapers June 20. Printers were demanding a 10% increase in weekly wages—now ranging from £9 ($25.20) to £15 ($42)—and a decrease in the work week from 43½ hours to 40 within 3 years. Employers, represented by the Newspaper Society & British Federation of Master Printers, had offered a 2½% pay increase & 43-hour week. London's large national dailies, the nationally-distributed Manchester Guardian & Scottish dailies were not halted by the walkout. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 339E2, 207F1]

Burma. The U.S. State Dept. announced July 6 that the Burmese Govt. had reversed its 1953 refusal of U.S. aid and had agreed to accept $37 million in economic assistance grants in the next 4 years. Burma was said to have requested the aid in April, after Red China's suppression of the Tibetan revolt. The grants were to be used for construction of a highway from Rangoon to central Burma & for facilities at the U. of Rangoon ($1 million be spent on studies of the projects, $37 million for foreign exchange costs, $6 million toward local currency costs using income from U.S. farm surplus sales in Burma.) All but the initial $1 million for project studies was subject to U.S. Congressional approval. [See Vol. XIII, p. 99J]

France. Pres. de Gaulle left Paris July 2 for a 9-day tour of French Somaliland & Madagascar and a 2-day meeting of the French Community Executive Council in Tananarive. In Djibouti July 3, he warned separatists of the Greater Somalia movement, led by exiled ex-Premier Mahmoud Harbi, that France was "here & intends to stay" and "will not abdicate her responsibilities." He flew to Tananarive July 6 for a tour of southern Madagascar and asserted that the French Community would permit France & its former colonies to "develop . . . in common, stay free in common, & . . . give the world an example of the unity of peoples." [See pp. 70C1, 39D1]

The Constitutional Council July 1 deprived the French Senate & National Assembly of the right to introduce or vote on resolutions after an oral question had been answered by the Govt. & debated by either house. The ruling, transmitted to Assembly Speaker Jacques Chaban-Delmas & Senate Pres. Gaston Monnerville, limited Parliament to debating & voting on Govt. bills or to using the nonconfidence procedure outlined by the constitution. [See p. 186D3]

Defense Min. Pierre Guillaumat predicted in a TV address July 3 that France "soon will be able to have its atomic experiments" & "atomic bombs and thus become the 4th power to enter the nuclear club." He said that plutonium needed for a nuclear bomb was under production by 3 graphite-type nuclear reactors in the Marcoule atomic center. [See pp. 138C1, 39B1, 23D2]

(The French Govt. July 6 rejected a protest, made by Ghana in the name of "inhabitants of the African Continent," against projected nuclear tests in the Sahara.)

French Community. A new Congo Republic Cabinet, formed by Premier Fulbert Youlou July 3, included 2 members of the opposition African Socialist Movement (MSA) & 3 Europeans. Youlou, leader of the dominant Democratic Union for the Defense of African Interests, acted after Jacques Opangault, imprisoned MSA leader, had been freed in a political amnesty that day. [See p. 195D1]

The new Congo Republic Cabinet: Premier, Foreign & Justice Min.—Abbé Fulbert Youlou; Deputy Premier & Interior Min.—Stephane Tchicelle; Finance & Planning—Joseph Vial; Labor—Faustin Okomba (MSA); State Mins.—Pierre Goura & Appolinaie Bazinga (MSA); Public Works—Emanuel Dadet; Education—Prosper Ganzion; Public Health—Raymond Nawata; Agriculture, Forests & Economic Affairs—Henri Bru; Youth & Sports—Paul Ngouala; State Secys. for the Premier's Office—Germain Samba & Isaac Ibouanga; State Secy. for Information—Christian Jayle; Resident State Secy. in Metropolitan France—Philippe Bikoumou; Civil Services—Victor Sathoud.

India. 2 persons were killed & 5 wounded, one fatally, when Kerala State police fired on a Roman Catholic church procession July 5 in Cheriathura, south of Trivandrum. 44 persons were injured seriously in clashes between anti-Communist demonstrators & Kerala police July 1-6. The Kerala Govt. announced July 1 that 24,961 anti-Communist demonstrators had been arrested & 5,280 had been convicted & jailed since the start of the campaign against the state's school supervision law. [See p. 210E2]

The Kerala Branch of the Praja Socialist Party announced July 5 that it would withdraw its 9 representatives from the Kerala Legislature in an effort "to paralyze the working of the Communist Govt. in Kerala."

Red China. Peiping broadcasts disclosed June 30 that Red China's 37 major cities would use recently-annexed adjacent land tracts to grow their own food. The measure was ordered by a Communist Party conference headed by Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien in Shanghai June 17-23. It reportedly was due to food shortages resulting from floods & lagging farm commune output. "People's communes on the outskirts of cities, Govt. organizations, army units, schools & ordinary city dwellers" were exhorted to join in the emergency program. [See pp. 203D2, 162C2]

Tibet. The imposition of a Chinese Communist reform program in Tibet was ordered June 28 by the Preparatory Com. for the Tibetan Autonomous Region, meeting in Lhasa.

Outlined in speeches by the Panchen Lama & Chang Kuo-hua, Chinese Communist vice chairman of the committee (addresses broadcast July 3 by Peiping radio), the "democratic reform" was to be carried out in 2 stages: (1) "mobilization of the masses through the suppression of rebellion" and of "unpaid forced labor & slavery and the reduction of rents & ilnterest"; (2) land redistribution & the establishment of "peasants' associations" to assume powers & functions of local Govts. The Panchen Lama warned that "temples & monasteries will inevitably be involved during the reform" since many "possess manorial estates & are serf owners." He asserted that the lamaseries' "feudal systems of oppression & exploitation" would be reformed to create a "genuine & philanthropic religion." [See pp. 171E3, 101G3]

OBITUARIES

George Montegu Black, 84, Canadian financier (breweries, insurance, real estate); July 5 in Winnipeg.

Adm. Sir Robert Lindsay Burnett, 71, knighted for World War II exploits in guarding Arctic Ocean convoys to USSR; July 2 in London.

A. Roland Elliott, 64, dir. of immigration services of Church World Service; July 1 in Marlboro, N.H.

Raymond Hugh Garvey, 66, wealthy Kansas farmer-rancher, grain storage operator, oilman; June 30 in McPherson, Kan. of auto crash injuries.

George Grosz, 65, Berlin-born painter & caricaturist (U.S. citizen since 1938) noted for brutal picturization of German militarists, aristocracy & fascists; July 6 in W. Berlin.

Dr. E. Scott Hill, 52, dir. of professional education for Amer. Cancer Society; July 3 in N.Y. (heart attack).

Rear Adm. Rufus Z. Johnston, 85, winner of Medal of Honor in U.S. landing at Veracruz, Mexico Apr. 22, 1914; July 4 in Newport, R.I.

Maryla Jonas, 48, Polish-born concert pianist; July 3 in N.Y. of systemic monoliasis, a rare blood disease.

Brig. Gen. Paul V. Kane, 66, commander of artillery units in capture of Remagen (Germany) Rhine bridge in World War II; July 2 in Forest Grove, Ore. [See Vol. V, p. 74D]

Ben Hall Lambe, 72, chief of editorial & news div. of U.S. Chamber of Commerce, an organizer of Intl. C. of C.; July 4 in Washington.

Morton Lee Lewis, 47, balloonist who had ascended as high as 80,000 feet; July 6 in St. Paul, Minn. when struck by falling pulley while making ground tests of gondola of new high-altitude balloon. [See Vol. XVI, p. 382]

Frederick Lewisohn, 77, N.Y. stock broker, financier (copper & gold mining); July 4 in Monte Carlo, Monaco.

William Hill McCarter, 61, Dartmouth athletic dir. 1937-54; July 6 in Hanover, N.H. of heart attack.

Alfred J. McCosker, 72, ex-pres. & chrmn. radio station WOR (N.Y.-Newark), cofounder & bd. chrmn. 1934-47 Mutual Bdcstg. System; July 1 in Miami Beach.

Maurice M. Milligan, 74, U.S. Atty. for Western Dist. of Missouri 1934-45, whose vote-fraud prosecutions in 1936 convicted 259 members of the T. J. Pendergast political machine in Kansas City, jailed Pendergast for income tax evasion; June 16 in Kansas City.

Ernest Newman, 90, London Sunday Times music critic, authority on Richard Wagner; July 7 in Tadworth, Surrey, Eng.

José Serrano Palma, 56, permanent Chilean Rep. to UN, ex-amb. to U.S.; June 19 in N.Y. of kidney ailment.

Thomas I. Parkinson, 77, pres. Equitable Life Assurance Soc. 1927-53; June 17 in Bayshore, N.Y.

Vittorio de Podrecca, 76, Italian founder of Piccoli puppet theater; July 5 in Geneva, Switz.

Bishop William Walter Peele, 77, pres. 1942-43 Methodist Council of Bishops, chrmn. in World War II of Methodist Comm. on Chaplains, chrmn. 1948-52 Methodist Comm. on Overseas Relief; July 1 in Laurinburg, N.C.

Paul Rosenberg, 78, international art dealer who aided careers of Picasso, Matisse, Braque; June 29 in Paris.

Lazare Saminsky, 76, composer, ex-music dir. Temple Emanu-El, NYC; June 30 in Port Chester, N.Y.

Dr. Abraham Stone, 68, pioneer in birth control & marriage counseling, medical dir. Margaret Sanger Research Bureau; July 3 in New York.

Harry Staton, 79, mgr. N.Y. Herald Tribune Syndicate 1924-47; July 4 in Surf City, N.J.

José Vasconcelos, 77, Mexican philosopher & educator, Presidential candidate 1929; June 30 in Mexico City.

Arnold Kruckman, 78, aide to Wm. Randolph Hearst in founding Intl. News Serce 1908; June 30 in Washn.

Viscount (William Douglas) Weir, 82, Scottish industrialist (machinery, chemicals); July 2 in Glasgow.

Adm. Harry Ervin Yarnell, 83, U.S. Asiatic Fleet commander 1936-39 who upheld U.S. Navy's right to guard American interests in China during Japanese attacks there; July 7 in Newport, R.I.

SPORTS

Wimbledon Tennis. Alex Olmedo, 23, USC senior from Arequipa, Peru, defeated Rod Laver, 20, of Australia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4, in men's singles finals of the All-England tourney in Wimbledon July 3. Maria Esther Bueno, 19, of Sao Paulo, Brazil won the women's singles title July 4 by defeating Darlene Hard, 23, of Montebello, Calif., 6-4, 6-3. Doubles title winners July 4: Neale Fraser & Roy Emerson of Australia (men's), Miss Hard & Jeanne Arth of St. Paul, Minn. (women's), Miss Hard & Laver (mixed). [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 436B1, 296F1]

All-Star Baseball. The Natl. League defeated the Amer. League, 5-4, in the 26th major league all-star game in Pittsburgh July 7. Line score:

										R.H.E.
American League	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	4 8 0
National League	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	x	5 9 1

Singles by Ken Boyer (St. L.) & Henry Aaron (Milw.) and a triple by Willie Mays (San Fran.) produced the NL's winning rally in the 8th inning. Singles by Nelson Fox (Chi.) & Vic Power (Cleve.) and a double by Gus Triandos (Balti.) had figured in the 3-run AL rally in the 8th. Ed Mathews (Milw.) homered for the NL in the first inning, Al Kaline (Detr.) for the AL in the 4th. A double by Ernie Banks (Chi.) and singles by Del Crandall (Milw.) & Bill Mazeroski (Pitt.) produced 2 NL runs in the 7th. John Antonelli (S. Fran.) was winning pitcher, Whitey Ford (N.Y.) the loser. Managers: NL—Fred Haney (Milw.), AL—Casey Stengel (N.Y.). Attendance: 35,277.

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS JULY 4

Natl.	W.	L.	Pct.	GB	Amer.	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
S.Fran.	45	34	.570	——	Cleve.	43	32	.573	——
Milw.	43	33	.566	½	Chi.	42	35	.545	2
L.Ang.	45	37	.549	1½	Balt.	41	36	.532	3
Pitts.	41	39	.513	4½	N.Y.	40	37	.519	4
Chi.	39	39	.500	5½	Detr.	40	39	.506	5
St.L.	36	41	.468	8	Wash.	36	41	.468	8
Cinci.	35	43	.449	9½	K.C.	33	42	.440	10
Phila.	29	47	.382	14½	Bost.	31	44	.413	12

MISCELLANEOUS

Quadruplets (3 boys & a girl) were born June 24 in Clifton, Staten Island, N.Y., to Bessie Kajouras, 26, & her husband, Alex, 30, a truck driver & Columbia Law School night student. [See p. 188B3]

Helen Keller, blind & deaf author-lecturer, was 79 June 27.

MARRIED

Terry Moore, 29, motion picture actress, to businessman Stuart Cramer 3d, 34, June 24 in Hollywood (her 3d, his 2d).

Dorothy Malone, 30, actress, to actor Jacques Bergerac, 32; June 27 in Hong Kong (his 2d).

DIVORCED

Jeff Chandler, 41, actor, by Mrs. Marjorie Chandler, 40; June 29 in Hollywood.

Barry Sullivan, 46, actor, by Swedish actress Birgitta Hall, 30; June 25 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Rhonda Fleming, 35, actress, from Dr. Lewis V. Morrill, 42; final decree June 26 in Los Angeles.

LEADING JUNE FILMS

New York Releases

Crime and Punishment, U.S.A. Updating of Dostoievski's psychological crime classic. Screenplay by Walter Newman. Directed by Denis Sanders. Produced by Terry Sanders for Allied Artists. With Geo. Hamilton, Mary Murphy, Frank Silvera, Marion Seldes. June 16.

The Five Pennies. Biog. of Red Nichols, band leader of 1920s, who abandoned career when daughter was stricken with polio. Screenplay by Melville Shavelson & Jack Rose. Produced by Rose in Technicolor for Paramount. With Danny Kaye, Barbara Bel Geddes, Harry Guardino, Susan Gordon, Tuesday Weld, Louis Armstrong, Bob Crosby, Ray Anthony. June 18.

Happy Is the Bride. British farce about trials of young couple who want to get married. Screenplay by Jeffrey Dell & Roy Boulting. Directed by Boulting. Produced by Paul Soskin for Kassler films. With Ian Carmichael, Janette Scott, Cecil Parker, Edith Sharpe, Joyce Grenfell, Terry-Thomas. June 29.

The Horse Soldiers. Account of Union cavalry expedition to cut supply line to Vicksburg during Civil War. Screenplay written & produced by John Lee Mahin and Martin Rackin. Directed by John Ford in DeLuxe Color for United Artists. With John Wayne, Wm. Holden, Constance Towers, Althea Gibson, Hoot Gibson. June 26.

John Paul Jones. Pseudo-biographical account of exploits of U.S. naval hero. Screenplay by John Farrow & Jesse Lasky Jr. Directed by Farrow. Produced by Saml. Bronston in Technicolor for Warners. With Robt. Stack, Marisa Pavan, Charles Coburn, Bette Davis, Erin O'Brien, Jean Pierre Aumont. June 16.

Middle of the Night. Paddy Chayefsky's screenplay based on his own stage play concerning garment manufacturer who falls in love with girl 30 years his junior. Directed by Delbert Mann. Produced by Geo. Justin for Columbia. With Fredric March, Kim Novak, Glenda Farrell, Jan Norris, Lee Grant, Edith Meiser, Joan Copeland, Martin Balsam. June 17.

The Naked Maja. Life & times of Spanish painter Goya. Screenplay by Norman Corwin & Giorgio Prosperi. Directed by Henry Koster. Produced by Goffredo Lombardo for Titanus Films. Released by United Artists. With Ava Gardner, Anthony Franciosa, Amedeo Nazzari, Lea Padovani, Gino Cervi, Tonio Selwart. June 10.

The Nun's Story. Audrey Hepburn in true story of nun forced to leave her order because she has no true vocation. Screenplay by Robt. Anderson based on Kathryn Hulme's book. Directed by Fred Zinnemann. Produced by Henry Blanke in Technicolor for Warner Bros. With Peter Finch, Edith Evans, Peggy Ashcroft, Dean Jagger, Mildred Dunnock, Beatrice Straight, Patricia Collinge. June 18.

Porgy and Bess. Adaptation of Gershwin-Heyward folk opera. Screenplay by N. Richard Nash. Music by Geo. Gershwin. Lyrics by Du Bose Heyward & Ira Gershwin. Directed by Otto Preminger. Produced by Saml. Goldwyn in Technicolor for Columbia. With Sidney Poitier, Dorothy Dandridge, Sammy Davis Jr., Pearl Bailey, Brock Peters, Leslie Scott, Diahann Carroll. June 24.

Say One For Me. Bing Crosby as theatrical-district Catholic priest who helps unite show couple. Screenplay by Robt. O'Brien. Produced & directed by Frank Tashlin in DeLuxe Color for 20th Century Fox. With Debbie Reynolds, Robt. Wagner, Ray Walston, Les Tremayne, Frank McHugh. June 19.

Shake Hands With the Devil. James Cagney as surgeon during Irish rebellion in 1920s. Screenplay by Ivan Goff & Ben Roberts. Directed & produced by Michael Anderson for United Artists. With Don Murphy, Dana Wynter, Glynis Johns, Michael Redgrave, Sybil Thorndike, Cyril Cusak. June 24.

Wild Strawberries. Swedish-language mixture of dreams & reality in which aging doctor relives part of his life. Screenplay & direction by Ingmar Bergman. Produced by Allan Ekelund. Presented by Svens Filmindustri. Released by Janus Films. With Victor Sjostrom, Bibi Andersson, Ingrid Thulin, Gunnar Bjornstrand, Julian Kindahl, Folke Sundquist. June 22.

NEW BOOKS

Blow Up a Storm. By Garson Kanin. Jazz band in early 1930s is split by racial prejudice. June 19. (Random House, 337 pp., $3.95)*

Hard Hearts Are for Cabbages. By Vii Putnam. Description of life in tribe of U.S. gypsies. June 11. (Crown, 285 pp., $3.95)*

An Honest Preface, and Other Essays. By Walter Prescott Webb. Essays & addresses, some humorous, by Amer. Historical Assn. president. May 5. (Houghton-Mifflin, 216 pp., $3.75)†

The House of Intellect. By Jacques Barzun. Analysis of present-day American intellectual climate. Apr. 27. (Harper, 276 pp. $5)†

The Improper Bohemians: A Recreation of Greenwich Village in its Heyday. By Allen Churchill. Anecdotes about famed poet, writer & painter inhabitants of bohemian area of New York. May 1. (Dutton, 349 pp., $5)†

Labor U.S.A. By Lester Veli. Account of good & bad aspects of U.S. trade unions, which author finds to be mostly monarchical. June 17. (Harper, 318 pp., $4.95)†

The Lion. By Joseph Kessel. Trans. from French by Peter Green. African game warden finds peace among animals he used to kill while daughter discovers gift for communicating with them. June 22. (Knopf, 244 pp., $3.75)*

The Nan Patterson Case. By Newman Levy. Account of 1904 trial of Floradora girl accused of murdering Broadway bookmaker Caesar Young. Apr. 30. (Simon & Schuster, 245 pp. $3.75)†

Richard Nixon: A Political and Personal Portrait. By Earl Mazo. Interpretative picture of Vice President based on interviews with him, his friends & enemies. June 23. (Harper, 309 pp., $3.95)†

Robert Rogers of the Rangers. By John R. Cuneo. Biog. of famed French & Indian War fighter who returned from English debtor's prison to fight against Americans in Revolutionary War. June 18. (Oxford, 308 pp., $6)†

Senator Joe McCarthy. By Richard H. Rovere. Late Senator is depicted as unscrupulous "political speculator" who did not seriously believe in menace of communism. June 17. (Harcourt Brace, 280 pp., $3.95)†

Tempo Di Roma. By Alexis Curvers. Trans. from French by Edward Hyams. Belgian adventurer, stranded in Rome, makes acquaintance of group of rogues, becomes a guide to city. June 8. (McGraw-Hill, 328 pp., $4.50)*

* Fiction † Non-fiction